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providing new burial-grounds or for extending existing burial-grounds for the exclusive use of any other class of the Hindu community, even if the entire cost of acquisition is offered to be met from private funds by that community.

(v) Where a burial-ground is acquired for the use of Harijans out of Harijan Welfare funds, the use of this burial-ground by other communities will be encouraged.

2. The Board of Revenue, the Director of Harijan Welfare, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and the Collectors are requested to follow the above policy and issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities.

(By order of the Governor)

S. P. SRINIVASAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (*b*) of starred question No. 203-I asked by Sri K. Ramachandran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th September 1958, page 712 supra.]

The systematic geological mapping and mineral survey in the Ramanathapuram district were commenced by the Geological Survey Department of the Government of India during the field season 1947–48 and by now the entire district has been covered, excepting the Paramagudi taluk, which is mostly covered by alluvium. The particulars of the important mineral deposits recorded sduring the course of the survey in the district are given below :—

Gypsum.—Crystallino gypsum (selenite) occurs in small quantities at Alavakkaraivadi (9°14′ : 78°48′) about a mile north-east-east of Kilakarai, in the bed of the "Chinna Alam" and "Periya Alam" tanks (9°10′ : 78°45′) about 2¼ miles south-west of Kilakarai and in the old salt-pans at Valinokkam (9°10′ : 78°[illegible]9′). The total reserves of gypsum, in the above localities may be of the order of 3,000 (three thousand) tons. The occurrence are too small to warrant systematic large-scale mining.

Gypsum also occurs in the Kokkadi-Avattandai area, usually as bladed lumps ¼ inch to 1 inch across, at depths of 5 to 10 feet below ground level. The reserves here are estimated to be of the order of 33,000 (thirty-three thousand) tons of which 10,000 (ten thousand) tons have already been mined, according to local reports.

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Limestone.—Deposits of crystalline limestone have been recorded in the following places :—

Locality.	*Estimated reserves.*	
	TONS.	
Pandalkudi (8 miles south of Aruppukottai) ..	1,500,000	
Palavanattam (6 miles west of Aruppukkottai) ..	1,700,000	
Chinnayyapuram (3 miles north west of Sivakasi).	1,000,000	
Alangulam (8 miles south-west of Sivakasi) ..	132,000	
Kallamanaikkanpatti (6 miles south-west of Sivakasi).	30,000	
Total ..	4,362,000	(Forty-three lakhs and sixty-two thousand tons).

The reserves have been estimated to a depth of 20 feet. The limestones at Pandalkudi, Palavanattam and Chinnayyapuram show high percentage of $CaCO_3$ and very low amounts of impurities and are very well suited for the manufacture of cement, bleaching powder and calcium carbide, and also for glazes in ceramic industry.

In the Rameswaram island, there is an unraised coral reef, which may yield about five million tons of limestone. The limestone shows a high percentage of $CaCO_3$ contains little impurities of magnesia and as such, is well suited for the manufacture of cement. These deposits are in shallow lagoonal areas and are covered by water during rainy season.

Coral reefs ranging from a few feet to 400 yards in width are found fringing the numerous small islets in the Gulf of Mannar between Tuticorin (Tirunelveli district) in the south and Pamban in the north. The reefs consist of porous, soft and light coraline materials containing over 96 per cent of $CaCO_3$ and very little of impurities; and can be used for small-scale manufacture of bleaching powder, caustic soda or where material with high lime content is required. This material can also be used in making 'whiting' for use in distempers and paints. The estimated reserves of coral material, in the Gulf of Mannar, is about 2·25 million tons, spread over a distance of about 80 miles. But as the lime, in the reefs, is deposited by living corals and other organisms, the reefs can grow again even if they are removed. About 2,00,000 (two hundred thousand, tons of coral reef may be available annually from all sources without depleting the reserves.

Ilmenite and garnet.—Shall deposits of ilmenite and garnet sands occur along the coast of Ramanathapuram district and in the northern shores of Rameswaram Island. About 400 (four hundred) tons of ilmenite and 1,200 (one thousand two hundred) tons of garnet are available from the beach sand concentrations, in the northern shore of Rameswaram Island.

Shales and Ochres.—In the 331 highground, one mile west of Sivaganga, a possible reserve of 2.78 million tons of yellow shales suitable as ochres has been estimated. The material has been found suitable for the manufacture of paints.

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Yellow and red shales similar to those mentioned above, occur at the following places in the Sivaganga and Tiruppattur taluks :—

(1) Around Panamangudi (Panangudi) and Ummudisanpati (also known as Ramachandrapuram—9°55′ : 78°37′).

(2) In the area lying between Muttupatti (9°58′ : 78°38′), Mudalampatti (9°58′ : 78°30′) and Siruvayal (9°58′ : 78°40′).

(3) In the highground one mile south of Uruli(9°46′ : 78°34′)

(4) On the northern side of Nattarasankottai (9°52′ : 78°34′) up to Kandipatti (9°5478°32′).

(5) Around Kusavan Uaippu (9°50′ : 78°32′).

(6) At Vittaneripudukkudi (9°50′ : 78°36′).

Some of the shales mentioned above are plastic and the white and buff clays near Muttupatti and Madalampatti are worth being considered for ceramic materials.

Building stones and road-metals have also been recorded from a number of places in the district.

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